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號九月六年五十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9 1915.

卯乙未歲年四國民華中

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THE "CHINA MAIL"
NOTICE
Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".
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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.
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Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.
Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 2, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent to the Editor, not later than 1 p.m.
New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.
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Telegraphic Address: "Main Hongkong." Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED

THROUGH DANISH EYES.
German Brutality A Mental Disease.
Dr. George Brandes, the Danish critic, interviewed by M. Andriu, special correspondent of Le Journal, said recently: "I had not imagined that we could assume such barbarous forms. It is a return to the Middle Ages; very, very, to the Stone Age. I consider the national hatred now dividing Europe to be a misfortune and the most disquieting symptom of decadence. This war is not only because it is killing the love of truth. In France and England people lie with regard to the attitude of the Russian Government in Finland and Poland. In the same manner the Germans deny all the atrocities of their troops. All the nations are evidently acting in good faith when they announce their victory. Perhaps even the Governments are also without exception acting in good faith. But they all anticipate. Each is sure of what he does."
"German culture, if I do not accept it as a method, is familiar to me. It was logically bound to finish with the bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims. It militarily thought, 'Deutschland über Alles' is a sort of Jesuitism which excuses everything in the name of the end in view. German brutality is not entirely one of instinct; it is scientific. It is a theory. Turpmada burned heretics to save them. It is a disease of the mind."
"The Danes have nothing to hope from the humiliation of Germany. If Schleswig were given back to us in such circumstances the Germans on the very first opportunity—I mean after their wounds had healed over—would win it back. Denmark would run the risk of paying with its entire territory the interest on this humiliation. If we are to get our lost lands back again it must be by peaceable means."

The Man Who Gets There
Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood—and plenty of it—in his body.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
makes blood—rich in life—giving, brain, nourishing, strength replenishing blood.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
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LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE
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Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware, Clockwork Ware.
Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.
All goods sold at reasonable prices.
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.
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Tel. No. 1408.
Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road and No. 120, Connaught Road Central, Tel. No. 811 Hongkong.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN
Edited and published by S. KURITA.
The first (1913) edition is already issued.
Biographies of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and of several hundred foreigners associated with materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.
Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,450 pages.
The price is \$12 (or \$3 per copy). Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.
Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.
The registered postage is 18 cts. to Korea and China 40 cts. and to Europe & America 70 cts. or 85 cts.
It is a Good Advertising Medium.
Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.
For example, The Daily Mail says:—
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western practically almost to the last detail. But 'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan. Mr. Kurita is a skilful editor and has done his work well."
Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 5, Ichome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

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£223,622,185
I—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
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Paid up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,890,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds £18,136,160
Sinking Fund Account £8,517

Revenue Fire Branch £2,507,158
Life and Annuity £1,373,289
Branches £1,373,289
Revenue Marine Department £239,899
Other Receipts £30,133
£5,233,519

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Hongkong, September 1, 1905. 1908

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Best of Food and Service.
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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

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As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Either light or substantial
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Baguio, P.I.
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The Coming Health Resort of the Far East
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Telephones in rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.
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Terms—10/- to 5/- per day Max.
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Special rates for residents and for shipping particulars only.
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A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLEN.
Price 50 cts. \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
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Established 1825
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1/2" to 1 1/2"
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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"While-you-wait" Photography
JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.
PRICE 2.00 per 8 pcs. for Post Card.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons long.
Town Office 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 489.
Shipyards, SHUN-PAI PO, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 2. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"
HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE
"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912.
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export
FROM THE FACTORY AT A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENGL.
Hongkong, December, 1912.

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DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,
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ENGLISH TAILORS
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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
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ESTABLISHED 1888

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*,
Lea & Perrins' Sauce is *always* appropriate.
It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce
can be used, Lea & Perrins' is invariably
the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour
that suits the most delicate dishes and
appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins
The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

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PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
5 Wyndham Street

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

G. ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
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TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"
Cable:—AI, ABU 5th ED., Western Union.

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Co.MANTLA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
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For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,

HONGKONG.

KWONG HING CHONG & Co.

No. 70, Wellington Street,

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GENERAL DRAPERS

DEALERS IN

SILK Lace, Embroidery, Fancy and Piece
Goods, also Manufacture Ladies' and
Children's Undergarments, to order in the Latest
Style.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

PRICES MODERATE.

Hongkong, May 29, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd. of
501 YAT PO STREET, Canton, and
of Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, hereby
give notice that their former Manager
MR. WONG CHOY TING is now no
longer in their employ and that MR.
WONG JOY CHEW has now been
appointed general manager of the Company
and all orders for goods must bear the
signature of MR. WONG JOY CHEW
and be stamped with the seal of the Company
and English of the said CHEN KWONG
& Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, June 1, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Impurities of the Blood. It is the only medicine that cures the skin and the blood. It is the only medicine that cures the skin and the blood. It is the only medicine that cures the skin and the blood.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

This following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Daily Butter..... \$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter..... 81.00
Buttercup Butter..... 90
Poetry Butter..... 80
Cheese..... 70

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

DON'T Forget after the Show, Sapper,

and Light Refreshments.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open 7:30 Midnight.



MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

a

Tin of

50

Cigarettes



The Smoker who appreciates the charm of the Egyptian

Cigarette will find Maspero "Specials" delightful.

ENDING THE WAR.

ENGLAND'S RESOURCES AND FRANCE'S NEED.

A Soldier's Hint to Industrial Millionaires.

The following is a portion of a communication issued by the Press
Bureau from a British Officer whose work throws him much into con-
tact with French troops:—

How long? The answer is simple. The war with Germany will
last until either her armies are beaten or her nation starved. Germany
is short of wheat now, and has taken drastic measures to prevent the
supply entirely failing before the next harvest comes in. If these
measures have been taken in good time—which we must assume to
be the case, in deference to the admirable foresight which has mark-
ed all her preparations—Germany can reckon on being able to con-
tinue the war until the middle of 1916. I have within the last forty-
eight hours heard the opinions of two more a Frenchman and an English-
man, and their position, the one in the world of commerce, the other
in that of finance, is a guarantee that their views are based on the
best information obtainable. Each said that the economic condition of
Germany is not so bad as is generally imagined; each held that from
the economic point of view she could go on fighting for another year;
the one added that at the end of that time her supplies will be ex-
hausted, and the other said that whereas now the hardship
of a shortage of food does not press seriously, the internal conditions
would be very much more critical if her army in the field were de-
feated.

Can we, then, defeat her army while the 60 millions of people are
still hungry, and before the next harvest is gathered? To this ques-
tion these can be but one reply—that we can do it if we have enough
men and enough explosives. No line of defence is impregnable; if
it can be sufficiently battered first, its capture is a simple matter; then
comes the task of the men, to hold it against counter-attacks, and to
break out on the amount of front won. And since these lines of defence are
sustained, it means that a continuous and sustained effort must
be made until the enemy has had enough. Thus the question reduces
itself to the number of days that the resources will last out. A General
may say: "I have enough men to attack on a front of five miles for
ten days; I have enough explosives to keep these attacks going for six
days."

It is these reserves of men and explosives that France requires from
us; it is for us a measure, by a timely supply of these reserves, that the
enemy is defeated and driven back while the German nation is still
hungry. When I travelled through the country in its autumn months,
the two questions always asked me, "matter of wit, chess or sex?" How
is it going? "And the Russians?" Now the question is: "How many
British soldiers are there in France?" France is giving it all her
men, all her moral energies—towards maintaining her army in the
field. Behind her the British resources. If you tell a Frenchman
that a million more men have been recruited in England since the
beginning of 1914, he is greatly impressed, astounded even, that
voluntary efforts could have produced such a force. But if you tell
him that the need of putting this army into the line must be slow,
owing to the difficulty of producing rifles, guns, explosives, and other
necessaries, he is incredulous. His belief in the manufacturing power of
Great Britain is founded. If a million men are to give their
lives, are not the joining millions prepared to give their labour, for a
pittance if need be, to attain the end desired?

The requirement of the Allied Armies are enormous, and Britain must be, to a large extent, the man-
ufacturer, the generator, for the whole. If we are to keep pace, with the requirements our power of production must be or-
ganised first and most with a view to providing our forces, and those of our allies, require to enable them to beat the enemy.

There is a certain number of soldiers have been sent home to work under their ordinary employers in producing things necessary for the Army. While thus employed they are practically lent by the State to the employer. It should be possible for us to inculcate and adopt this principle. It needs self sacrifice, above all it needs imagination; but it is just as much a part of our voluntary system as is meeting the call for recruits. Every employer, every employee, should satisfy himself that by his labour he is doing something to help the cause and so hasten the conclusion of the time of stress. From time to time one reads of labour troubles, threatened strikes, and so forth. Troubles of this kind in a French factory are as unlikely as a mutiny in a French or British regiment; and the degree of possibility of their occurring in England is the measure of our failure to realise our responsibilities at a time when every man's energies are needed every day. And, lastly, let us have done with the oft-repeated discussion as to how long we can keep fighting. The question is not how long we can go on with it, but how soon we can get done with it. Unless we can stretch our imagination sufficiently to identify ourselves with our Allies, to realise that it is our territory which the Germans are occupying in France, Belgium, and Poland, and our trade which is languishing, and our future which demands a speedy termination to the war, we shall be unable to make the necessary effort, unable at the end of the war, however triumphant, to say as a nation, "We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do."

THE NEW LORD
ROTHSCHILDSOME SIDELIGHTS ON HIS
PERSONALITY.

(By Senex in the "Daily Chronicle.")

There is a gap in each of the pub-
lished accounts of the life of the new
holder of the Rothschild title, and
I am convinced the public would be
gratified if the hiatus were filled up
by one who has had the privilege of
his friendship for more than twenty-
five years.

There is no need for me to men-
tion that Lord Rothschild is a great
naturalist.
A missionary once arrived from
Central Africa. I asked him if he
had any beetles or butterflies from
his station. "There are a few beetles
in that box, but I don't think they
are of any particular value," he said.
There was one beetle which I
thought would be worth possibly a
shilling. I submitted them all to
Lord Rothschild and his curator.
"Tell the missionary I'll send him
a cheque for sixteen pounds for one
beetle; the others may be new to
other collectors," said Lord Roth-
schild after a brief examination.

NAMED AFTER THE MISSIONARY.
I was talking to him once about a
certain butterfly new to science,
which the missionary who brought
it from Africa would have been pleased
to call "Rothschildii."

"I suppose that is what you will
call it?" I remarked. "Certainly
not," said he. "I'll give it the
missionary's name."
A few months afterwards I re-
ceived from him a pamphlet extract
from the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. It
contained two coloured illustrations
and a detailed account of this rare
insect, duly named after the mis-
sionary.

On another occasion I wrote to
say that a few rare butterflies from
the interior of Africa would be sub-
mitted to him the following day at
3 o'clock. I called and was about
to take the card when he stopped
me. "Let me tell you before you
open that box that if the insects are
as you have named in your letter
they are among the rarest but-
terflies known."

The man who brought them to
England told me that five pounds
would be an exorbitant price for any
one to pay for the whole collection.
But that afternoon I took him a
cheque for twenty-five pounds for
not more than five or six insects.
Scores of insects were left for other
collectors.

Another missionary was due to
send him a letter which was hand-
led to him on board, before he could
land; requesting him to let me see
his collection of specimens as soon
as convenient.

A 40000 GLASS CASE.
I saw the specimens. The mis-
sionary would gladly have accepted
five pounds for all his boxes con-
tained. About nine were selected,
for which the missionary received
thirty-six pounds!

The present Lord Rothschild could
never take any advantage of a mis-
sionary's want of knowledge as to
the value of his collection. I never
knew him to offer less to any vendor
of insects, birds, or fishes than was
asked.

It is a mistake to suppose that
all the costly and rare specimens of
fauna were got together for his own
museum. He has given hundreds of
pounds worth of valuable specimens
to provincial museums. Where his
gifts required special glass cases, he
provided them, so that no extra
taxation should be necessary.
Some of the specimens he has
sent to the Natural History Museum
must have cost hundreds of pounds
to bring home from remote parts of
the world, to preserve and to be
placed in special glass-cases. I have
been told that one case alone cost
a thousand pounds.

With regard to his health: As a
boy he had typhoid fever in a severe
form, and for a long time his re-
covery was in doubt. Also not many
years ago he contracted pneumonia,
and again his life was in danger.

THE HORSE THAT COULD NOT CARRY

HIM.

He is healthy enough now, how-
ever. When he offered his services
to the War Office at the commence-
ment of the Boer War, it was found
that there was no horse powerful
enough to carry him when he was
fully equipped; so he had to retire.
He wrote and told me so.

I remember writing to tell him
how, with harmless tea, we drank
to his health, and to the health of
the horse that could not carry him.

Khalil, the man who attempted to
assassinate the Sultan Hussein, was as-
sisted at the time by Reuter, condemned
to death by hanging. The trial concluded
and the records were sent to the Assistant
Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Prisoner, when asked if he wished to say
anything, replied: "The military honour
of an English Court obliges it to follow
justice and the law and regulations."
"The Judge Advocate, in summing up,
said that the crime was the deliberate result
of reflection. He disagreed with the ex-
ecution that it was the act of an insane
man."

The trial evoked little interest among the
native population, and there was only a
mere handful of people in the gallery of
the court during the proceedings.—Reuter.

INTIMATIONS

Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR

EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY

Alexandra Buildings,

For 10 Days Only,

FORTY-FIVE SELECTED
PICTURES

by

E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

500

CANTON-KOWLOON

RAILWAY.

SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTI-
fied that on and from TUESDAY,
June 15th, Several Important Alterations
and Additions will be made in the Train
Service. Three Express Trains will take
the place of those now running, timing as
under:—

UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

Kowloon dep.	Canton arr.
7.00 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	3.40 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	7.33 P.M.

DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

Canton dep.	Kowloon ar.
7.00 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	3.35 P.M.
4.20 P.M.	7.33 P.M.

Important alterations have also been
made in the Local Train Service.
For further particulars see Time Tables
which may be had on application at all
Stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon
and Canton.

By Order,

E. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

British Section,

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,

Chinese Section,

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

504

EVERY BEETLE

EVERY BUG

is killed

Keating's

Powder

Use

KEATING'S

POWDER

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 421.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly

executed at lowest cash prices

for all British and Continental goods,

including

Books and Stationery,

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

Chemicals and Druggists Sundries,

China, Earthenware and Glassware,

Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,

Drapery, Millinery and Floor Goods,

Fancy Goods and Perfumery,

Hardware, Machinery and Metals,

Jewellery, Plate and Watches,

Photographs and Optical Goods,

Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,

etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Simple Cases from \$50 upwards.

Consignment of Goods Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1814).

55, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address "WILLSON, LONDON."

FOR a good solid meal, a la carte, or

a table d'hôte, with wines & liquors

at the best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Hughes and Hough
 Auctioneers to the Government.
 AND
 General Auctioneers
 AND
 Share, Coal and
 General Brokers.
 PROPRIETORS
 "TO-KWA-WAN"
 COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
 A.B.C. 4th & 5th Editions.
 All Telegraphic Codes.
 Telegraphic Address
 MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE TRUSTEES, Messrs. MAYNARD FRANK & COY., to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
 the 15th June, 1915, at 11 a.m., at Their Office and Show Rooms, No. 4, Des Vaux Road,
 THE VALUABLE
 OFFICE FURNITURE AND
 FITTINGS.

Electric Lights and Fans, Large and Small Showcases, Copying Presses, Iron Safes, Samplers, etc., etc., contained on the premises.

Remington, West and Oliver Typewriters in good condition.
 (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
 On view day of sale.
 Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TUESDAY,
 the 15th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
 A QUANTITY OF
 VALUABLE TEAKWOOD
 FURNITURE, etc., PRINCIPALLY
 NEW STOCK.

As follows:—
 One Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets, Draw Two and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also
 One Pair very fine Blackwood Cabinets, 14-fold Blackwood Fire Screen (Porcelain Panels), Stands, Tapestries, etc., etc., One Piano in good condition, several pairs Lace Curtains (NEW) 4 yds. long, One Singer Sewing Machine.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
 Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, June 2, 1915.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
 at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
 One Grand Piano by
 John Broadwood & Sons,
 One Boudoir, Grand Piano by
 Brinsmead & Sons

in good condition.
 Full Particulars from the Undersigned.
 Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, May 20, 1915.

SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist
 No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
 Consultation.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF
 GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA,
 MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS,
 AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND
 MUSCLES.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL FORMS OF
 GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA,
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 AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND
 MUSCLES.

OFF TSINGTAU.

A blue sky, a calm sea, a fine morning in October, and six warships standing in for the land. Standing slowly landward, crossing the wide bay that is backed by high hills, hills that go rolling down to where in the distance a wide valley rises to three more hills.

Beyond these hills lies a town, and on the hills are guns. On the slopes of the valley, that runs down to the sea are more guns, and trenches, and men. Somewhere among the nearer hills are more guns, and many more men. In due time, hillside will roar to hillside across the valley of death and men will dig their way across the open, fight their way up the slopes, and go storming round into the town beyond. Meanwhile, there are ships on the sea, with a part to play—six warships, whereof five fly the rising sun of Japan and one the jack and red cross of England. On the previous evening, a wet and gusty evening, a night had walked into a calm on the British ship, where men were smoking and playing bridge, and said: "Seen the notice on the board?—Bombardment will commence at 8 a.m. to-morrow if weather is favourable." One man, leading a card, had said: "We'll fire 'em boys—carry on commerce." Another man, following suit, had remarked: "Very nice, too." A third, searching his hand for the ace, had observed: "But a bob it'll rain," and the fourth, slamming down a trump, had growled: "Eight o'clock, eh! and it's my mornin' watch that means no breakfast again. Damn the Kaiser, anyway."

And now it is 8 o'clock, and not raining, and the man with the trump hand is having his breakfast after all. For it is to be a single ship bombardment, each ship in turn steaming in to a certain distance, and firing gun by gun, slowly and deliberately. Somewhere upon one of the hills, there's a cunningly hid observation post, commanding a view of the enemy's defences, and connected by telephone to a field wireless plant. Thus, as each shell pitches, the ship that fired it will be informed of its flight, and range altered accordingly. A thundering peeling, earth-and-sky-shaking roll of gunfire, all ships together, would look and sound very impressive, but would be a waste of good ammunition, for the range is extreme, and the objects of attack invisible. Deliberate, controlled fire, for days and days, slowly but surely searching out gun-emplacements, breaking up wire entanglements, plunging up shrouded fire zones, and so preparing a way for the land attack, that is the warships' business.

And so the first Japanese ship moves away from her consort and hands shoreward, parallel with the distant arm of the bay, steadily she sweeps on to the firing run, while aboard her consorts, all hands gather on deck to watch the opening of the ball, and see what happens.

On each ship, the gun officers have a sketch map wherein various points of attack are marked, and denoted by pre-arranged signals—how a fort, then a village, here are entrenched positions, there a road. Gunlayers will lay on a given point of aim, sight to a given range, press the electric firing trigger and—trust in providence. Like Longfellow we "fired a shell into the air." "It fell to earth, we know not where."

But the watchers on the hillside will know, and the wireless will tell. "She must be about there now—Ah!"

Leaps a great yellow flash from her foreturret, and as the orange smoke-cloud rises back, comes the report down the light morning breeze.

Seconds, many seconds pass, and then, far away on the low land that runs down to the sea, climbs a monstrous column of smoke, and smoke dust. There's a hole in China somewhere, anyway. A few more seconds and then, to operators, perspiring at their below deck "war stations," come the swift ether-phonics, singing in the telephones: "Short!—Short!—Short!" Bang! the after turret this time. Another far column of smoke, and "Short!" "Short!—Short!" sings the wireless. Never mind, Japan—plenty of time—Bang! How's that, Umpire? "Hit!—Hit!—Hit!" Sing the wires.

Well does Japan—give 'em beams! Hullo! What was that? On a long, low spit of land, running out to sea, scarcely visible without glasses, three flashes had twinkled—click—click—click. Comes a humming in the air, and then—plunk—plunk—plunk. Three giant geyzers, leaping from the smooth, middle distant sea, glitter in the sun and slowly subside. Bombarding is a sure for two, but O, short—miles short. Never mind then, Japan, wallop it into 'em! The first ship has come to the end of the run and turned away, and the second is moving up for her long bow practice.

So, through the forenoon, ship after ship glides stately to her station passes down the appointed course, and, gun by gun, flings havoc over 9 miles of water on to the suffering land, while the wireless sings from the hillside, and the flashes leap from the sea, and the threatening geyzers about the sky. And now Japan has had her innings, and come off scatheless, too. Go ahead the cross-hur flag—set 'em alight, England!

Taa-taa. Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta—ra-ta-ta—ta—sings the bugle. Swiftly melts the line of spectators from fo'c'sle and boat deck. Spectators no longer, but actors, in gun-house and magazine, control-top and shell-room, conning tower and engine-room. Down on to the starting point. For turret stand by—100 yards—fifty—twenty—Bang! The smoke drifts past, the smell of cordite climbs on the air and—Over! Over! sings our faithful field station. Right, go ahead after turret, then the battery guns—ho!—ho! just reach 'em. Down the run we go, and the thunderous minutes pass, 45 seconds for the shell to travel, 10 more for the spotting report. And the air

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 30.

Several countries will be interested in the court-martial of the man Swoboda, now a confessed German, but formerly claiming to be American, who apparently tried to blow up the French trans-Atlantic liner La Touraine, and did succeed in setting the ship on fire, in mid-Atlantic a few months ago.

A French merchant who was formerly in Shanghai but is now at the front declares that he has seen Swoboda in China, where the latter was convicted of fraud. There are sundry women and quantities of wine in the story as well, so by the time the full details are out there will be a fine mixture of rascality and adventure for some future novelist to use as raw material.

Like many other sporting engagements, we may be short of our Goodwood this year. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is consulting the Stewards of the Jockey Club on the matter. It is understood he is personally in favour of dropping the meeting for this season, but he is prepared to abide by the decision of the rulers of the turf.

As a matter of fact, he takes little or no interest in racing, but keeps up the tradition of the house, and maintains the only "private" racecourse in the kingdom. But in any event Goodwood will be entirely absent from the social aspect of the racing season, but all the principal residences in the neighbourhood will be closed for entertaining.

Like Asch, the meeting is likely to be restricted to three days, in place of the usual four if it is held at all. The decision will have a considerable influence on the fate of other meetings in various parts of the country. The curious thing about all this is that the themselves, either in training, home on leave, or in convalescence after being wounded, are most eager to attend the race meeting, and then view the scrapes of owners and others as being entirely unnecessary, except so far as the meetings are calculated to encourage slackers to evade the call to the colours.

A CHINESE MISSION.
 Some of the papers are giving stray glimpses into the Chinese Japanese negotiations with a view to getting publication to bear on them in the interests of China, but they are too absorbing to permit of the matter making much of a stir.

It is therefore desirable that the news should be true that the London correspondent of a provincial paper prints—that a mission is being despatched by the Chinese government to discuss in London with Sir Edward Grey the situation in the East. The mission, according to this report, will call at Petrograd on the way.

COMMODITIES FOR THE ENEMY.

Greater stringency is now being applied to the observance of the rules which are designed to frustrate the shipment of commodities to and from the enemy. Shipowners who have hitherto experienced no difficulty in securing export licences for prohibited goods are now for the first time encountering obstacles to the shipment of the full quantities for which application is made. The explanation is to be sought in an anticipated shortage for military requirements, rather than in any suspicion on the part of the War Trade Committee of the privy Council that the goods might indirectly reach enemy hands.

In some instances of which particulars are to be found in the last General News, bonds have had to be given by British firms in British countries abroad to produce certificates of origin in the case of goods imported from neutral countries in Europe. I do not know if this is being done in Hongkong, but from some business men, with other territories I learn that these bonds represent four times the value of the goods concerned, and, in some cases, the production of such certificates may be attended with much delay and inconvenience. Enquiry in quarters likely to be well informed as to the matter in Italy, Spain, Germany or Austria goods are being sold to the Allied nations by neutrals in any substantial quantity surreptitiously, but the scrupulous care of the executive department is to be commended, notwithstanding the inconvenience.

THE GENTLE RHY.

I have just met an Irish-American lady with her tongue clapping all on the name of the Kaiser. She is a good reason. She is a writer, and three weeks ago was in Russia. Then she went to Denmark and from there tried to pass by land to neutral Holland. Just over the frontier she was halted unceremoniously out of the train by the Germans, made to undress in an open yard before a number of soldiers, and then, to many indignities while the lining of her clothes was ripped out, her lace was torn up and the hem of her clothes were unpicked. Then she was brutally pushed back across the frontier, though she was fully informed with all the usual paraphernalia of the war, and then she was another insult for the screaming American eagle to swallow with a neutral face.

But that is a small thing to that recorded by one of our own townsmen at the front. This particular Tommy had some money sent to him by distribution of some children's line, and he was kind to British soldiers. He gives an account of the distribution of the money. The remaining four francs twenty centimes I gave to Urban Lecomte, a blind French boy, aged fourteen, who entertains all comers in his room, and he has a piano which has been lent to him. The lad, who is a musical genius, has been blind from birth. He has told me the Germans took away his piano, and they were in a great hurry, they found time to comb his hair, and they said, "I hope I may meet the cur who looted it."

THE CRICKETER.
 Cheerer is the tale told by Neil Kenyon of the cricketer at New Chappelle. The cricketers at the front are excellent grenadiers. They know just how and where to land the delivery of a ball. One of them, a boy in his hand, though some Germans had sought refuge in a hole.

"Any Germans there?" he shouted.
 "No," came the hoarse reply.
 "Then share that among you," he answered, with a twenty yards shot that sailed beautifully in through the widow.

THE CRICKETER.
 The war, in scheme for the Scheraga Oriental States will be proceeded with and will probably receive its charter towards the end of the summer. The London County Council Education Committee has recommended to the Council a grant of £200 in aid of it, to be given to those who engage in commerce in the East in the time of re-adjustment after the war will be at the height of their vocation, and the people will be in the habit of writing about the German persistence in studying the languages and the needs of the countries in which it is to be pushed, and there are some signs of it.

lost a partial awakening on the part of John Bull to a similar activity.

ANGLICISING FRANCE.

A Lieutenant who was formerly connected with the Post Office writes to the magazine of that institution some notes on his observations in France and comments on the way the small French towns are being Anglicised. In one small shop the notice runs

FRUIT POTATOES
 AND COCOA
 ALL DAY LONG.

Another notice states:—
 TOP HOLE COFFEE
 AND CHOCOLATE
 ON OR OFF THE PRAM.

He also gives some amusing examples of the industry that is one in the ordinance Stores Department list. A certain type of rubber jug, for instance, is catalogued: "Jugs, India, Rubber Lunatic, Officers' without handles, L."

CHURCHMEN'S WAR FRIENDS.
 All nations have been disgusted with the tactics of the Hun in their fresh violation of the laws of war in using asphyxiating gases that set up pneumonia and irritation of the throat and lungs, and the extent of the victims turn purple and die from suffocation. It is apparently bromine or chlorine. Spraying the area with water would seem to be a method of meeting such an attack, as both are soluble in a damp atmosphere. But meanwhile our women have shown their mettle by turning out in twenty-four hours sufficient respirators for all the men at the front, without costing the government a penny. It has indeed been a remarkable demonstration of what women can do when they combine for a national purpose.

INSURANCE SOLDIERS.

Considerable interest has been caused in insurance circles here by the news that a Hartford (U.S.A.) insurance company had insured a whole regiment of Canadians enlisted for the front, at the usual rates. British insurance companies boggle at a risk as big as that, and after the Canadians' gallant action at Langemarck I feel the insurance companies will be the poorer.

There have been rumours here that the insurance companies, especially the "industrial" companies which deal with poor people and weekly contributors, are seriously menaced by war claims. These reports are natural enough, since the drafting of the New Army to the front means an extra big death rate. But as a matter of fact the reports are at least exaggerated. Most of the men don't think of insurance till they get married, and though the proportion of married men in the later enlistment is very high, the earlier men were largely bachelors. The average age at which men insure, it appears, is thirty, and the majority of the new Kitchen army are under thirty.

I believe the policies taken now are made with the clear understanding that the ordinary premium does not cover war risks, but it is to the credit of the insurance companies that although many of their policies before the war had a clause exempting them from liability in war deaths, they have waived that exemption and paid as usual. In fact, in the early part of the war, when few casualty lists were issued, some men have been paid on the death of several men included in the lists who have since turned up alive, or have been heard of in German concentration camps. Complications have, of course, arisen, for in many cases it has been hard to get the money back.

THE WOMEN OF GERMANY.

Lady Warwick's Scathing Picture of Their Position.

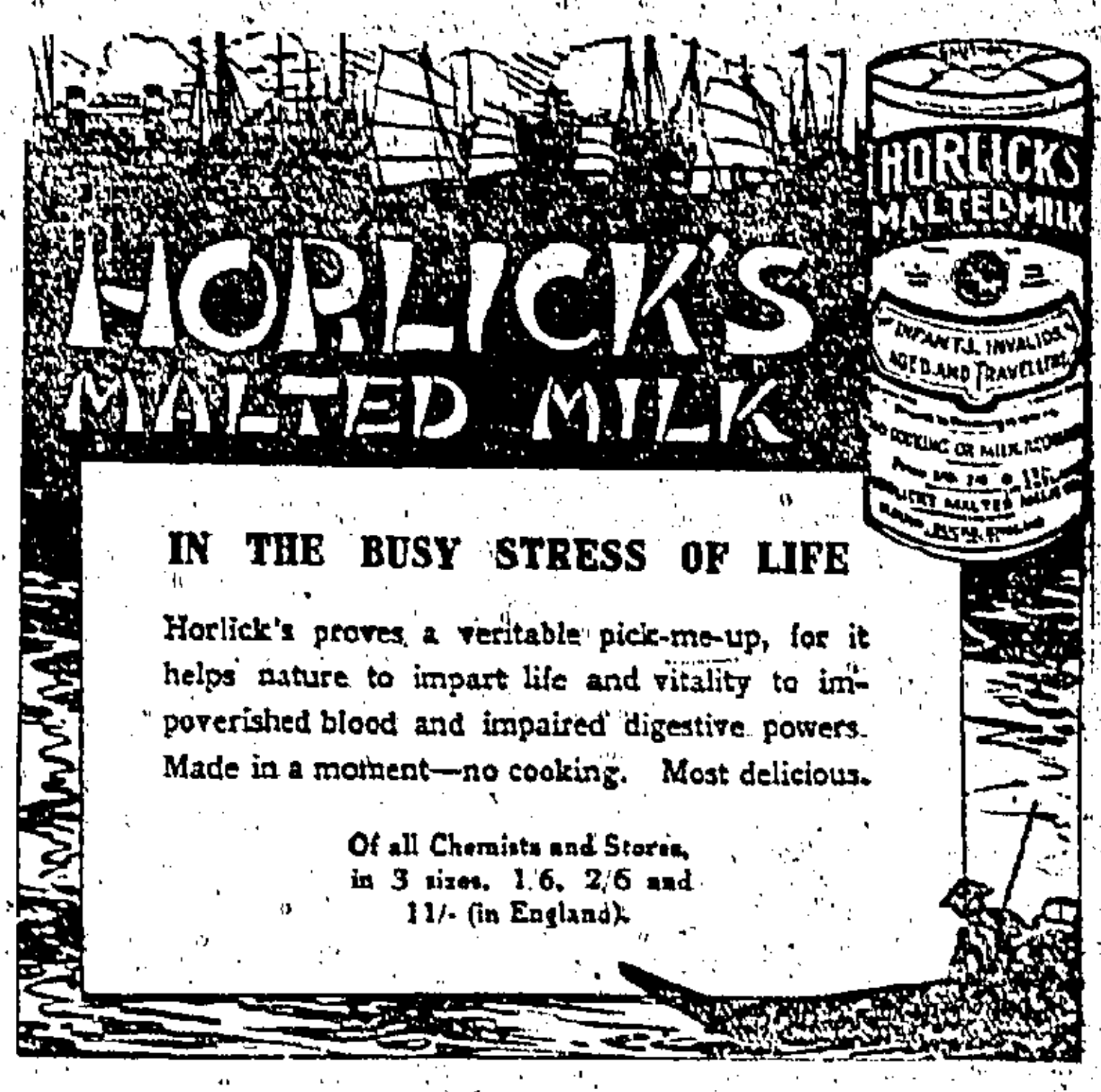
Trying to trace "frightfulness" to its source in the light of her own knowledge of Germany and Germans, Lady Warwick writes in the "Fortnightly":
 "I do not know the country in Europe where women are treated as they are in Germany. In Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, and elsewhere, women must often work as hard as men, they stand upon a secure footing of affection and respect. The smaller courtesies, the greater services of life are theirs, in some definite measure they complete the home."

"I cannot bring an indictment against a whole nation, and I do not seek to do so. Tens of thousands of German homes the wife and daughter are loved and honoured, and in the rank and file of military circles, even among the men who hold official positions and have a certain standing, woman has been deified; she is regarded as an encumbrance necessary for the production of further generations of super-men who shall subdue the earth. This attitude of mind reveals itself in the action that speaks louder than words. The toleration and the contempt to which I refer are everywhere apparent."
 "No good-looking woman is safe in Germany from the ill-bred stares and comments of the men with whom she must travel in train or tram; if women enter a theatre or restaurant, their own friends and relatives do not rise to receive them; they are liable to be elbowed into the road if men walking abreast can occupy the whole of the pavement. The politeness of the few civilised Germans (person the discredited attitude) merely emphasises the boorishness of the rest of the majority. It might be that the German is waiting for women to be officially recognised as human beings to whom some measure of courtesy, or even of decency, is due. Only when rudeness is 'verboten' will rudeness cease."

"The country is governed by men for men and women, according to the marriage rubric, is actually man's servant. The effect of these conditions upon the morale of the country is deplorable. They give a cachet to cynicism, even the most odious, and the rate of suicide, about 10 per cent. for the whole Empire, is about doubled in Berlin, where the military caste is supreme. The morale of the army are the morals of Berlin, and account not only for the hideous stories published about what has taken place in Belgium and Northern France, but for the hideous stories of the German soldiers who have been sent home on leave, who have seen sights in the theatre of German occupation that cannot be set down in print."
 "Undoubtedly these stories, if they could reach the heart of Germany, would have the effect of hastening the end of the war, and I do not believe for a moment that they represent the indignation of the whole nation. They are rather the action of that section of the nation which, while war endures, must have the upper hand, and during all the years of warlike preparations, has reaped supreme."

SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

DARRHOE is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It is always to be depended upon. For sale by all chemists and druggists.



HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE

Horlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up, for it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.

Of all Chemists and Stores, in 3 sizes, 1.6, 2.6 and 11/- (in England).

THE CHINA MAIL

COMBINED COLOURED

TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

REVISED AND UP TO DATE

Shows tracks and daily progress of the big typhoons during the last twenty years.

Explains day and night typhoon signals.

Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon. Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

From the CHINA MAIL Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES in "TORRES BUILDINGS", Kowloon.

Apply to:—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

337

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the GERMAN BANK.

GODOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street.

OFFICES facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

TO LET.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GERMAN FAMILIES LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE TURKS LOSING FAITH.

TYPHOID RAGING IN ASIA MINOR.

ITALIANS ADVANCE OVER THE WHOLE FRONT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE TURKS VERY UNEASY.

GERMAN FAMILIES LEAVING CONSTANTINOPLE.

Typhoid Raging in Asia Minor.

LONDON, June 8, 12.20 p.m.

Reuter's Athens correspondent states that travellers from Constantinople affirm that typhoid is raging among the Army and the civil population in Asia Minor, that 75 doctors have succumbed, and that there is a shortage of coal and bread.

The Germans are fearing the forcing of the Dardanelles, and have advised the Sultan to go to Konia on the pretext of a pilgrimage. The Sultan declined, and suggested that his heir presumptive should go.

German families are reported to be again leaving Constantinople en masse, and the Turkish peace party is making strenuous efforts to bring Tewfik, the former Turkish Ambassador in London, into power.

The departure of the German families is shaking the faith of even the Turks, who were convinced by the Germans that the Dardanelles were impregnable.

ITALIAN ARMIES ADVANCE OVER THE WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, June 8, 12.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Italian armies have made a regular advance over the whole front, capturing the most important positions over the whole frontier. It is announced in to-day's communiqué that the resistance of the Austrians was in most instances feeble.

Two great operations are developing. In the first place, the Italians continue to hammer the defences of the Lavarone-Folgaria plateau, and then all along the River Isarco great forces have come into close touch. The Italians supported by powerful artillery, have reached this important river line in all its parts and with the object of making suitable crossings, are installing bridge heads. The Italians also, after three days' desperate fighting, threaten Tolmino. Their cavalry has brilliantly crossed the lower Isarco, and is encroaching on the eastern bank. Throughout these operations the losses of the Italians have been comparatively slight.

WHAT OUR AIRCRAFT IS DOING.

LONDON, June 8.

General Sir M. G. Lloyd, speaking in the City, said that people sometimes wondered what our aircraft were doing during Zeppelin raids. His reports showed that they were out in pursuit, and that they had been successful in warding off the danger from London.

VICTORIA CROSS FOR LIEUT. WARNEFORD

LONDON, June 8.

The Admiralty announces that the King has telegraphed to Lieut. Warneford his most hearty congratulations on his splendid achievement, and in stating that he (His Majesty) had much pleasure in conferring the Victoria Cross upon him for his gallant act.

WELL-KNOWN RUGBY INTERNATIONAL KILLED.

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. D. Bain, the international rugby player, who was attached to the Gordon Highlanders, has been killed in action.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 9.

Yesterday's casualties in Flanders totalled 3321, which included 711 dead. Besides these, there were over 240 naval casualties in the Dardanelles.

THE PIOUS GERMANS.

LONDON, June 8, 12.20 p.m.

A German staff order found on the battlefield at Buzza refers to the German gassing methods as follows: "By God's dispensation we have received a new and potent weapon—gas—whereby we vanquished our enemies."

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE POISONOUS GAS.

LONDON, June 8, 12.20 p.m.

Some barrels, supposed to contain beer, when examined at Bakharra, were found to be full of an asphyxiating gas liquid which the Germans were endeavouring to smuggle to Turkey. They were immediately confiscated.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

LONDON, June 8, 12.20 p.m.

It has been discovered in Rome that Admiral von Tirpitz is the owner of some barren property on the coast of Sardinia, which it is suspected is used as a base for submarines. The authorities are investigating.

FIGHTING ON LAKE NYASSA.

LONDON, June 7.

It is officially announced that on May 30th, after a naval bombardment, a landing party stormed Spitzkoppe on Lake Nyassa. The Germans were driven out, with loss. Rifles, ammunition and stores were captured, and the armed steamer *Lernina von Vismara* was destroyed. The troops then re-embarked successfully. The only casualty was one man wounded.

RECRUITING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Asquith, asked in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to rely on the present recruiting facilities, replied that the response to the last appeal had been satisfactory. A full announcement of the Government's policy would be made shortly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE BOMBING OF THE ZEPPELIN.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE HERO OF THE INCIDENT.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, who as reported yesterday successfully bombed a Zeppelin, was formerly in the Mercantile Marine. He was born at Cochin Bazar, India, in 1895, being the son of a Wiltshire Anglo-Indian. He came to England from Canada five months ago, and obtained his flying certificate at Farnham on February 25th.

His feat has been received with enthusiasm as settling doubts as to the ability of the aeroplane to tackle Zeppelins.

Some accounts published at Rotterdam state that a French aeroplane participated in the fight. The Zeppelin was returning from the Belgian coast, possibly from the raid of England. When it was attacked it rose to a tremendous height, and went at full speed in the direction of the shed at Contrade, near Ghent. There was a continuous exchange of rifle fire, but no opportunity presented itself to the aeroplane for bombing the Zeppelin till it was over Ghent, where it had to descend in order to approach the shed. Then the aeroplane got above it and dropped bombs. Small explosions immediately followed and then a burst of fire which spread over the whole ship.

A nursery in a suburb of Ghent on which the Zeppelin fell—the Grand Beguinage of St. Elizabeth—is one of the largest and most noted in Belgium. It had 700 inmates besides numerous women and children refugees.

There was a terrible scene when the buildings caught fire. The inhabitants of the suburb rushed to the rescue. A man with a child in his arms leapt from a burning room, and both were killed.

FRENCH REPRISAL FOR GASSING.

LONDON, June 8, 2.50 a.m.

The Paris evening communiqué says:—North of the Aisne the enemy multiplied their desperate efforts to recapture two lines of trenches we took yesterday. He brought up reinforcements in automobiles a distance of eighty kilometres and counter-attacked furiously, but was completely repulsed.

Two thousand German dead were left on the ground. We took 250 prisoners and six mitrailleuses. There were many others beneath the debris.

We made several attacks between Soissons and Rheims and sprayed burning liquid on the enemy trenches at Vauquois as a reprisal.

North of Arras the most violent fighting continued. There has been a very fierce artillery duel all day without ceasing.

Convergent attacks at the centre of the Labyrinth have brought us to the central redoubt. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed. Our prisoners at Hesbiterne numbered 400. Several hundred German corpses were left on the ground.

BRITISH-ITALIAN FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, June 7.

An official announcement states that Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Italian Finance Minister have discussed proposals of financial co-operation. The coherence disclosed complete agreement between the two Governments in their resolution to co-operate in the use of their financial resources in the same ungrudging spirit as with the Naval and Military Forces.

"THE LITTLE ADMIRAL."

How many of the great leaders of men have been of small stature? Julius Caesar, Napoleon, and Nelson were all small men. There died a few years ago at a great age a naval officer who would probably have been called upon to lead our fleet, had the great war occurred in his time. It was the Hon. Sir Henry Koppell, a man so short of stature that Queen Alexandra named him "my little Admiral." One of his contemporaries scarcely less distinguished and gallant was Sir Compton Domville, a tiny Admiral with a big brain and autocratic will. And now England has entrusted her greatest fleet to one of the smallest officers who ever walked the "quarter deck."

Like Lord Roberts, Sir John Jellicoe will appeal to future ages, as well as to the present generation, on account of his small physique.

"Hell Fire Jack" he is called by the bluejackets, but there is very little of the fire-eating buccaner in his appearance. Sir John is not only short of stature, but small in his build altogether. He has a pronounced aquiline nose, kindly shrewd eyes, and a quiet, sympathetic voice; even more noticeable are his thin compressed lips, which turn up at the corners. Yet this little man has probably every quality necessary to a great naval leader. Elitimately clever, he not only has great confidence in his own resources, but what is equally important, inspires confidence in others. He has an indomitable will, and knows no fear, while those around him, kindly eyes have an astonishing habit of flashing with a spirit that is always ready to burst into flame at the right time. He has already had a striking career, and with fortune may crown it with a triumph that will bring him near the throne of Nelson himself.

The story of Sir John Jellicoe's life reads more like the pages of a novel by Captain Marryat than the career of an English naval officer of to-day. He may be said to have smelt the salt of the sea from the day of his birth, for his father was a fine type of English merchant skipper of the old school. So excellent a seaman was the old gentleman that he rose to be commander of the splendid fleet of ships owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and was subsequently elected a director. Until a few weeks ago, when he died, at the ripe old age of ninety, he was a well-known figure in the Isle of Wight. How proud Captain Jellicoe must have been of a son who, when little more than fifty years of age, is in command of the greatest fighting fleet in the history of the world.

Admiral Jellicoe saw active service when still a lad. As a midshipman he took part in the war in Egypt in 1882. Even then he was known as a dashing youngster, always among the first to volunteer for hazardous service. A few years later he nearly lost his life in a particularly dangerous task. He was a junior lieutenant on the *H.M.S. Monarch* when that ship was largely crippled at Gibraltar. It was dirty weather and a

steamer got stranded on the sands near the Rock. The *Monarch* only had one boat on board and that was by no means likely to float in so heavy a sea. But this offered just the kind of opportunity Jellicoe liked, and a volunteer crew equipped in work jackets was placed under his command, named the little vessel, and pulled off to the rescue of the stranded ship. As the more cautious had foreseen, it was not long before the whole lot were struggling in the water for their lives. But Providence seems to have taken the gallant crew under her special protection; for eventually every man was washed ashore. Jellicoe seems to have led a charmed life, for he was one of those who survived the tragic loss of *H.M.S. Victoria*.

We next hear of Sir John Jellicoe in China on active service as chief staff officer to Sir Edward Seymour during the Boxer rising and the dash for the Chinese capital. Sir John Jellicoe came as near losing his life on that occasion as at any time during his adventurous career. A bullet that the Boxers presented him with was well placed. But once again fortune favoured the brave, and Sir Edward Seymour's chief staff officer came out of the ordeal with a C.B. and an enhanced reputation.

Long before this Jellicoe had proved himself a brainy as well as a courageous and enterprising officer. As a sub-lieutenant at the Naval College at Portsmouth he had obtained three firsts out of the five subjects in which it is necessary to qualify as lieutenant, and also won a prize of £80 at the same institution. All these distinctions made him a marked man after the Chinese episode, and a series of important appointments at the Admiralty only strengthened the confidence of his colleagues and his chiefs. The culminating point of his career was his command of the Red Fleet in the Naval Manoeuvres last year. The mystery of those manoeuvres has not yet been revealed to the public; but it was taken for granted that Jellicoe was the man who would command the Grand Fleet in the case of a European war.

Not only have successive Governments, duly recommended Sir John for the honours usual to the most distinguished among our Naval leaders, but both the late King Edward and King George showed him marked favour. Nor had his abilities escaped the vigilance of the Kaiser, who decorated him with the Red Eagle of the "Second Class" with Crossed Swords. A portrait as well as a compliment.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN PLANS FOR SUBVERTING BRITISH TRADE.

Confirmatory of the telegram sent us yesterday by our London Correspondent is the following telegram from Reuter's Agency:—

PLAN DISCOVERED IN HONGKONG.

LONDON, June 7.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question regarding the discovery in Hongkong of plans, supported by the German Government, for the complete subversion of British trade in the Far East, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said reports to this effect had been current in Hongkong. "I have been in communication with the Governor, and had better say no more at present," the right honourable gentleman added.

KING OF GREECE.

LONDON, June 8.

A telegram from Athens states that yesterday's bulletin announced that there was a perceptible improvement in the King's condition. His temperature is 100.8 Fahrenheit and the vomiting has ceased.

HOUSE OF COMMONS RE-ASSEMBLES.

The Premier Welcomes Italy.

LONDON, June 7.

There were some notable incidents on the reassembling of the House of Commons. The new Ministers on rising to reply to questions, met with a hearty reception. Among the first was Mr. Bonar Law, who was loudly cheered. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. Asquith entered the House and sat beside Mr. Bonar Law.

The Premier eloquently welcomed the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies. Great Britain, he said, had always watched the formation of United Italy with the keenest sympathy and the most ardent hopes. Now her gallant soldiers and sailors were our comrades in this struggle for the liberties of the world.—(Cheers.)

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 7.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was not yet in a position to make a statement respecting the suggested prohibition of trading with the enemy in China.

IMPORT OF COTTON TO GERMANY STOPPED.

LONDON, June 7.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, said the Government believed that the measures taken to prevent the import of cotton into Germany were successful, and hoped the effect of prohibiting the export of Egyptian cotton would be to prevent it reaching the enemy through neutrals. The Government, however, was not considering the question of making cotton absolute contraband. The Government, he added, was investigating export of yarns to neutral countries.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 7.

The Import returns show an increase of £12,545,576 and Exports a decrease of £3,432,198.

The Imports show increases in—
Food, Drink and Tobacco £8,116,427
Raw Cotton 2,737,007
Wool 2,575,199

Exports show a decrease in manufactured cotton amounting to £2,220,925.

THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY.

LONDON, June 7.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government were aware that the American Government had made a communication to the Japanese Government on the subject of the Treaty between China and Japan. A further expression of views by the British Government on this question was unnecessary.

"BILLY" SUNDAY.

The Reverend "Billy" Sunday, America's "champion evangelist," who has received an invitation to visit England, has been described by a *New York Herald* and not long ago publicly expressed his desire to see the land of his forefathers and "take up the elemental Christianities that lies sedimenting under England's commercial soul," to quote himself. "I," he addressed given recently at Philadelphia, the reverend delivered himself of several classics in the course of the sermon. "Oh, do you know what a delectable drink it is? It's a drink with the collar round the waist? Again, the early Christians had no literary fables or sewing circles or pink-tees, which they slipped their neighbors in the back." Or "Christianity and Red Whisky don't stay in the same skin for long." And finally, "Boys, I'll give you all the hell there is—all there is in the Bible. But the Lord put there! Sarah, I tell you, how

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Previously acknowledged	3,474
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N. J. STARR,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

POLICE RESERVE INSPECTED.

H.E. the Governor inspected the Portuguese, Chinese and Indian Platoons of the Special Police Reserve at the Central compound last evening. In a short address to the Platoon Commanders His Excellency expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see them once again and to notice how much they had improved in their drill.

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COLOMBO, PORT SAID & SUEZ	Capt. A. P. GARDNER, R.N.R.	10th June	Passenger
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	17th June	Freight and Passengers
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & SUEZ	Capt. J. T. JEFFERY	17th June	Passenger
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	MALTA	18th June	See Special Notice
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & SUEZ	Capt. C. G. TILDY, R.N.R.	18th June	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, KASHGAR	KASHGAR	26th June	Freight and Passengers
YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. N. RIVERS, R.N.R.	26th June	Passenger

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STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE	TIME
S.S. 'CHICAGO MARU'	Capt. K. Hori	Friday, 11th June	at 3 p.m.
S.S. 'CANADA MARU'	Capt. H. Yamamoto	Monday, 21st June	at 3 p.m.

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For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. 'LUZON MARU' Capt. T. Miyata, Sunday, 13th June at 7 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'DALIN MARU' Capt. K. Murakami, Sunday, 13th June, at Noon.

S.S. 'KAJO MARU' Capt. Y. Yamamoto

For ANPING and TAKOW via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSEI MARU' Capt. A. Kobayashi

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

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STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	24th June	22nd June, at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE	15th July	17th July, at 11 a.m.
EASTERN	2nd August	9th August, at 11 a.m.
ALBA HAD		23rd August, at 11 a.m.

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KOREA	18000	SIBERIA	18000	
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S.S. 'MONGOLIA' Sailing Tuesday, 29th July, 1 p.m.

S.S. 'PERSIA' Sailing Tuesday, 3rd Aug., Noon.

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SEIYU MARU 22,000 tons, Tues., 27th July at Noon.

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HIRANO MARU, Capt. Fraser, Tons 16,000, THURSDAY, 17th June at Noon.

KATORI MARU, Capt. Taka, Tons 20,000, THURSDAY, 1st July, at Noon.

AKI MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 15th June at Noon.

TAMBA MARU, Capt. Taka, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 29th June at Noon.

TANGO MARU, Capt. E. Soyeda, Tons 13,500, TUESDAY, 16th June at 4 p.m.

RIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,600, FRIDAY, 18th July at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, RANGOON MARU, Tons 8,000, SATURDAY, 12th June.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, TOSA MARU, Tons 12,000, MONDAY, 12th June.

PENANG & RANGOON, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,000, SATURDAY, 13th June, a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,600, SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Ueda, Tons 8,000, TUESDAY, 20th June.

SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

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HIRANO MARU 16,000 tons, Thursday, 17th June.

KATORI MARU 20,000 tons, Thursday, 1st July.

KAMO MARU 16,000 tons, Thursday, 16th July.

KASHIMA MARU 20,000 tons, Thursday, 29th July.

FOR AMERICA.

AKI MARU 12,500 tons, Tuesday, 15th June.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons, Tuesday, 29th June.

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 tons, Thursday, 8th July.

SAITO MARU 12,501 tons, Tuesday, 27th July.

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HAIPHONG, SHANGHAI, June 10, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, CHEFO & TIENSIN, June 10, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, LUICHOW, June 11, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, June 13, Daylight.

SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, June 15, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI, CEBU & ILOILO, June 22, at 4 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anhai' and 'Chenai'.

and the s.s. 'Kanchow', 'Liangchow', 'Lochow' and 'Yingchow', having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers and passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE, LAISANG, THURSDAY, June 10, Daylight.

SHANGHAI, CHAOYANG, FRIDAY, June 11, Daylight.

HONGKONG & HAIPHONG, TAKSANG, FRIDAY, June 11, at 7 a.m.

MANILA, YUENSANG, SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUTSANG, SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN, CHIPSHING, THURSDAY, June 17, Daylight.

MANILA, LOONGSANG, SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

These steamers Kutsang, Namang & Fockang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yathing, Kwangsing, and Suwang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo, Tientsin, Daire, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kandat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Ulu, Jertelton and Labuan.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

FOR STEAMER. Date of Departure.

LONDON, 'MONMOUTHSHIRE' End of June.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. ITOLA 5,257 tons, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI on 19th June.

WESTWARD.

S.S. JAPAN, 6,013 tons, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 20th June.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

SHIPPING



STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, COLOMBO, EGYPT, MEDITER RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship MALTA, Captain G. C. TALBOT, R.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 18th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Egypt from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. Khyber due in London on 1st August, 1915.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 5, 1915.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

'WALTON HALL'

4,932 tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th July.

